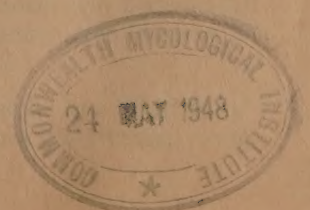


**BRITISH HONDURAS
REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOR THE YEAR 1941.**



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Section I.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROPS INCLUDING EXPORTS.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

1. The early part of the year was marked by a long and severe dry season, throughout most of the Colony. May was exceptionally wet and prevented numerous milperos and planters from completing the burning of their corn land. June and July were exceptionally dry, thus favouring the egg laying and hatching of locusts, which had invaded the Colony at the end of May.

Heavy rain occurred in September particularly following a hurricane which struck Stann Creek District. The rains of November and December were above average particularly in the Northern District. In the fall of the year there was a complete absence of "northers"

GENERAL SITUATION.

2. The value of exports of agricultural produce declined by approximately 13.2% from \$287,629 to \$249,578. Most of this decline is represented by reductions in the export of citrus due mainly to shipping difficulties and in the export of bananas, which crop was badly affected by the Hurricane of September 28th. The production of foodstuffs for local consumption was seriously hampered by a plague of locusts, which entered the North of the Colony at the end of May from Yucatan and swept Southwards through the Colony. About nine-tenths of the corn crop of the Northern District was destroyed leaving an estimated shortage of about 54,000 cargoes of corn. Damage was less severe in the middle area of the Colony. Fortunately the locusts arrived in Toledo District too late to do any material damage and the maize crop is estimated to be 10% above that of 1940. The increase in the production of padi is estimated to be 15%, a much smaller increase than would have been the case if the locusts had not arrived. Table No. 1 shows the value of foodstuffs imported, most of which could be replaced to some extent by local produce. Table No. 2 shows the amount and the value of the Agricultural Exports for 1941.

CONDITIONS OF THE CHIEF AGRICULTURAL CROPS.

3. *Bananas.* The decline in the export of bananas has continued on an accelerated scale. The hurricane of 28th September blew down all the bananas of Stann Creek District and along the Belize River with the result that the exports for the last quarter of the year were less than half that of the same quarter of 1940. As a result of this shortage Monkey River and Punta Gorda benefitted by an increased demand for their fruit. Sigatoka Leaf-spot disease continues to cause trouble. Shipping difficulties have caused at least one of the growers spraying against this disease to close down.

The demand for plantains is increasing and more fruit is now being exported. Even before the hurricane there were not enough plantains to meet the shippers' demands. All of the bananas and plantains exported are shipped by local motor schooners to the United States of America.

The export of bananas from Stann Creek District was improving owing to a local Stann Creek merchant chartering boats and developing a market in the U. S. A.

4. *Coconuts and Copra.* Better prices, particularly towards the end of the year, stimulated the export of both coconuts and copra. The two soap factories in Belize give a steady demand for copra. Sun-drying of copra is still the recognized method of production. But at least two large growers are becoming interested in artificial driers.

Locusts caused damage by defoliation and hurricanes and heavy winds have bruised fruit and damaged the inflorescences. The full effect of these disasters will become felt in 1942. This does not however mean that there will not be sufficient nuts to meet all demands.

Losses of full grown trees continue as in previous years. In some cases "Red Ring" is the cause of death, but in others poor drainage is probably the main contributing cause.

5. *Citrus*. No new planting has been carried out during the year. This industry has perhaps felt the effects of the war more than any other agricultural industry. Owing to shipping difficulties the export of fresh fruit and citrus products has declined by more than 60%. The British Honduras Citrus Association has turned its attention to the production of canned fruit and juice, the export of which has increased during the year. The Association has obtained a contract to supply the Ministry of Food with fruit pulp and is now erecting the necessary machinery. In spite of severe damage by locusts and by hurricane the citrus as a whole is recovering and the prospects for 1942 appear distinctly brighter than during the past year.

6. *Cassava*. The cassava starch industry is at present at a stand-still. The Starch Factory had a short run in September and converted 134 tons into approximately 40,000 lb. starch. No plantings were made during the year for sale to the factory owing to the general uncertainty, all plantings being for domestic purposes only. Cassava in Stann Creek Valley, particularly, suffered badly from locusts and from flooding following the hurricane of September 28th.

7. *Sugar Cane*. The 1941 cane crop was a record since the Corozal Sugar Factory was established. 13,683 tons of cane was received from contractors and 1,470 tons of sugar was produced. The extraction figure of 9.31 tons of cane per ton of sugar was higher than for the previous two years owing to a wetter season. 366 tons of 96° yellow crystals were exported to U. K. Two small ranchos also operated in the Northern District with good results concentrating on good quality brown sugar and the manufacture of rum.

In the South four small mills crushed cane. The latter half of 1941 has been very favourable for cane growth and, in spite of damage suffered from locusts, the 1942 crop should not fall far short of that of 1941.

8. *Rice*. The output of rice padi as gauged by the purchase of padi by the Board of Agriculture has increased by approximately 15%. A greatly increased area of land was prepared and until the arrival of the plague of locusts it was anticipated that the crop might again be doubled as it was in 1940.

Weather conditions in the Toledo District were favourable for padi growing and for harvesting. However in the Belize River area and in Stann Creek District the heavy rains of May followed by a dry June hampered planting. The heavy rains and high winds of September caused a considerable loss due to difficult harvesting conditions.

The padi crop was comparatively little damaged by locusts except in the seedling stage and in the milk stage of the developing grain.

9. *Maize*. The satisfactory situation of the Colony's 1940 production of corn was not repeated in 1941. After a drive to encourage the increased planting of food crops a considerable increase in the area of corn sown was reported from each district. A census taken during the year gave an approximate area under corn and an estimate of yield as below:

Acreage Yield of Corn.

Eight cargoes per acre = 896 lb. acre.

District	Acreage	Yield in lb.
Belize	1,800	360,000
Cayo	1,500 +	481,000 +
Northern	7,070	616,000
Stann Creek	630	73,000
Toledo	2,150	1,821,000
13,150 + acres		3,351,000 lb.

approximately = 1,500 long tons.

The probable production of corn including all figures from Cayo was from 1,570 tons to 1,600 tons. In an average year the production is 5,500 tons. There is therefore a shortage of nearly 4,000 tons.

Practically nine-tenths of the prospective corn crop of the Northern District was destroyed by locusts. Damage was equally severe in the Belize River areas. Cayo suffered less severely owing to the early crop being well advanced by the time locusts invaded that area. Stann Creek suffered fairly badly but it is not a major corn growing area.

It is extremely fortunate that locusts arrived in Toledo too late to do any material damage. An excellent crop of maize estimated at a 10% increase has been harvested.

There are prospects for a good "matahambre" or dry season crop in Cayo and Toledo Districts and this will help to meet the present extreme shortage of corn. The shortage of corn is being met by the surplus production over requirements in Toledo District, by importation from Guatemala and Jamaica, by increased dry season plantings and by substitution of other crops.

10. *Ground Provisions and Pulse Crops.* In the Northern District a small but increasing interest was being taken in the production of ground provisions. With the advent of the locusts and the destruction of the maize crop, interest in yams, cassava, sweet potatoes and cocoas has been considerably quickened. Cocoas is perhaps the only crop which has been almost completely avoided by locusts, other ground provisions suffered only slightly. It is therefore most important that the area under ground provisions should be greatly increased.

A certain amount of damage was done by heavy rains and floods following the hurricane of 28th September throughout Stann Creek District and to the west and northwest of this district.

The early crop of beans, including black-eye peas, and the local types of speckled lima beans were destroyed by locusts in most areas of the Colony. This crop is used for domestic consumption and is not often seen on the market. The provision of seed beans by the Board of Agriculture has encouraged the planting of large quantities of shell beans, such as, Red Kidney, Pink bean, etc. in the autumn months.

11. *Vegetables.* In the north more small growers are taking an interest in the temperate vegetable crops. The 1940-41 season was moderately good, for after a poor start excellent production was maintained during February, March and April. The 1941-42 season is late due to a variety of causes, chief of which was the wet weather experienced towards the end of the year. Cabbages and leafy types of vegetable promise well, but the wet weather has hampered the root and the fruit crops.

Vegetable production is still erratic and at present does not fully meet demands even in the "season", from December to May.

LIVESTOCK.

12. *Cattle.* In Stann Creek District the number of cattle is on the increase. Citrus growers are grazing cattle amongst their groves, with the dual purpose of controlling grass growth and of producing a second form of revenue in meat production. The production of butchers' animals is still considerably below the district's consumption.

In the north supplies of green fodder were forthcoming and the cattle did not suffer from the dry season as in former years.

A cattle census taken early in the year revealed that the Colony was not self-supporting in butchers' animals and that at least 1,000 head of imported animals are required each year for butchering. During 1941, 650 head of cattle were imported for food. 189 head of cattle were imported for breeding purposes with the ultimate object of increased production of both beef and milk. In all but a few cases the type of livestock imported was not greatly superior to that already existing in the Colony.

The production of fresh milk for Belize is increasing. At least four producers run a town delivery.

The use of steers on small mahogany works is increasing, probably because for the small concern tractor haulage is becoming more expensive and difficulty is experienced in obtaining spares.

Damage to pastures and grazing land by locusts although not severe, undoubtedly set back the condition of beasts, which receive no other food except what they can find by grazing and browsing.

13. *Pigs.* Interest in improving pigs by feeding and breeding was manifest in the Northern District but the shortage of corn resulting from the locust plague led to a large reduction in the pig population towards the end of the year. Elsewhere the tendency to reduce the stock of pigs was not so great. Supplies of pork and the manufacture of "chicharon" appeared to be ample.

Several pig owners are attempting to cure pork and one concern in Belize is producing bacon and hams.

14. *Poultry.* The shortage of corn has considerably reduced the amount of poultry kept by the milperos. Egg production declined during the autumn months. This is a seasonal occurrence. It may have been more pronounced this year owing to the heavy flooding following the hurricane.

A few small importations of young pure bred birds, generally Rhode Island Red and Plymouth Rock for breeding purposes, were allowed in.

PESTS AND DISEASES.

15. *Locusts.* Large swarms of the South American Locust, *Schistocerca paranensis*. Burmeister, invaded the Colony from Yucatan. The first swarm appeared on 28th May over the northern tip of the Colony. From then on successive waves of swarms entered the Colony across the Rio Hondo and proceeded in a south easterly direction. On 24th July the first swarms reached Punta Gorda. Egg-laying was general throughout most of the Colony. The daughter swarms developed wings from 10th August onwards, and by the end of November had mostly migrated out of the Colony in a north-westerly direction. It was noticed that there was a high rate of mortality among the newly winged locusts.

Section II.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

16. The district agricultural officers acted as Assistant Supply Officers for their districts during the year.

The Agricultural Officer served on an Inter-departmental Committee on Maya Welfare, and on a Meat Supply Committee, which completed a cattle census early in the year. As a result of the locust plague and the hurricane, which struck Stann Creek District on 28th September, the Agricultural Officer served as a member of Hurricane and Locust Relief Committee and the Assistant Agricultural Officers as members of sub-committees for the districts.

17. As a result of the locust plague a census of the maize was taken throughout the Colony and useful statistics on the distribution of population, on acreage of maize, on yields, and on damage as a result of the locusts were obtained.

Under the aegis of the Hurricane and Locust Relief Committee 40,000 lb. of seed beans and quantities of other planting material were distributed through the Board of Agriculture to planters, and small communal farms were established in the Northern, Cayo, Stann Creek and Belize Districts to afford additional relief. Further forms of relief to necessitous persons included, the issuing of parcels of food, free milk to school children and the employment of persons on minor public works. The willing cooperation of the Medical, Educational and Public Work Authorities was always forthcoming.

18. During the five months, June to October, officers of the department were occupied in attempting to institute simple precautions and measures for the control and destruction of locusts. In the main corn growing areas the peasants have not the means wherewith to carry out elaborate methods of control and action was taken along the lines of encouraging cooperation between all the members of a settlement or village to ward off and drive away the flying locusts by noise, fire and smoke smudges and to trap hoppers into pits and barricades and to destroy them by beating and burning. Much local superstition and prejudice had to be overcome. The smallness of the population and the scattered nature of the milpas made control almost impossible.

In the Stann Creek District methods of control using fuel oil for direct spraying or burning were employed in protecting the citrus orchards.

Only among the few estates is it possible or desirable to carry out much control by the laying of poison bait. Weather conditions in British Honduras are seldom favourable for the best results to be obtained from poison bait. Nevertheless Sodium Arsenite was obtained but arrived too late to be of any great help during the 1941 invasion. It will now be available against a possible visitation, in 1942.

19. *The Furtherance of the Agricultural Policy.* Considerably more travelling was done by Officers of the Department and much closer touch was maintained with the pea-

sants and milperos than formerly. This was made increasingly necessary owing to the disheartening effects of the losses suffered through locusts, to the necessity for a greatly increased production of foodstuffs and the demand from Panama for labour, which drew many persons away from the land.

20. *Land Inspection.* In respect of the issue of free grants, two lots of land were inspected and the issuing of title was recommended. Arising out of the change in the method of disposal of Crown Lands, which since 1935 can normally only be disposed of by way of Crown Grants preceded by Location Tickets, ten parcels of land were inspected and title granted to nine. The number of such titles granted up to the end of 1941 is twenty.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

21. *Sugar Cane.* Multiplication plots of numerous varieties were harvested in April. The best cane weights were given by D11/28, D49/30, B.3234, P.O.J. 2883 and S. C. 12/4. Refractometer readings showed probable high sucrose content in B.3138 and B.2935.

In a small variety and times of planting trial P.O.J.2878 gave considerably superior yields as compared with D.625 and Crystalina. The early (June) planting gave better results than midseason (September) or later (November) planting.

Further manurial and variety trials have been laid down.

22. *Maize.* The work on this crop had to be abandoned on account of repeated damage by locusts.

23. *Ground Provisions.* The two superior types of sweet potatoes, "Red Nut" and "Puerto Rico Yellow Yam" have been planted out for multiplication and for distribution. Small trials of yams and cassava are being conducted. A properly controlled variety trial of four types of cassava has been laid down.

24. *Vegetable and Legumes.* Work is being continued on the growing of temperate vegetables. New varieties are tried out and any unsatisfactory types are rigorously discarded in order that the minimum number of varieties of only the most suitable types be grown for demonstration. Various types of beans are being investigated in order to find the most suitable variety to displace the large quantities still being imported.

25. *Livestock.* Work on establishing fodder grasses for stall-feeding of cattle has been put into operation. The station herd of half-bred Berkshire pigs is being increased and experiments on the manufacture of ham and bacon are being carried out.

26. *Tobacco.* Experiments were continued on tobacco growing at Orange Walk. Comparisons were obtained between the seven varieties:

Gold Dollar
Virginia Bright
V. 9
White Burley
White Orinoko
Bonanza
Jamaica Wrapper.

Jamaica Wrapper and White Burley gave the best yield of leaf. White Burley, Gold Dollar and Virginia Bright, produced the lightest coloured leaf.

27. *Extension Work.*

Hoe Cultivation. The use of the hoe by the small farmer has made little progress although its use has been demonstrated on the Indian Communal Farm at Patchakan, on demonstration plots and on all school gardens. The establishment of six communal farms as a form of locust relief is being made a channel for large scale demonstration in the use of the hoe as well as in the best methods of planting and clean cultivation

Crop Rotations and Permanent Farming. These still remain mainly in the investigational stage on the two experimental farms. The ten-acre small holding on the farm at Corozal and the Demonstration Plot at Santa Clara are designed to show what use work oxen can be put, the uses of farm yard manure and how crops can be rotated.

Livestock. The building up of a strain of half-bred Berkshire pigs continues but little advantage has been taken of the Department's scheme to distribute half-bred boars to the Indian villages owing to the shortage of corn. The encouragement of better meth-

ods of feeding is having a small effect, and the demand for the bi-products of rice milling and soap manufacture is rapidly increasing.

Vegetables. More small growers are interesting themselves in vegetable growing and the use of a greater variety of green vegetables in the local diet is on the increase.

28. *Education.* A course in Agriculture, including lectures and practical work was held at the Agricultural Station at Corozal from 26th May to 5th June at which twenty seven teachers attended from all parts of the Colony. Fifteen lectures each followed by a practical period were given. A small test was given at the end of the course and certificates were issued, as a result of this test and the general attendance, to nineteen out of the twenty seven teachers attending.

The recognized school gardens were given regular attention. Vegetable seed was issued to the schools and the gardens formed useful centres for demonstration to both pupils and parents. Certain schools made good use of their surplus seedlings by encouraging home gardens among the pupils.

STANN CREEK DISTRICT.

29. *Cassava.* Variety Trials are being continued. Up to the present time two varieties, Parasol (from Trinidad) and the local Yellow Stick, are consistently better than the other varieties under trial. Manurial trials, including simple N.P.K. trials as well as trials on application of farmyard manure and dressings of lime were laid down and the crops will be harvested during the dry season.

30. *Citrus.* The essential long term trials on rootstocks and manurial and cultural treatments were maintained. All the citrus on the Agricultural Station has had a severe check, firstly, through defoliation by locusts and, secondly, by winds and floods following the hurricane of 28th September.

31. *Beans.* Work is being carried out on the short season bean crop with the object of finding the most suitable catch crop to follow or precede the cassava crop. Trials to find the optimum time of planting and the most suitable variety of shell bean have been laid down.

32. *Ground Provisions.* Varietal trials of sweet potatoes are being continued. No variety has yet shown itself to be vastly superior to others in this district. Varieties of yams, cocoos, badus, dasheens are maintained for the distribution of planting material.

33. *Extension Work.* The usefulness of the two demonstration farms at Pomona and in the Carib Reserve was seriously interfered with by the locusts. At Pomona the boys of the Industrial School were given instruction in handling cattle, in ploughing, in the use of the hoe, spade and other tools. In the Carib Reserve Farm interest centered round the use of cattle for ploughing and the improvement of crops by drainage.

A considerable amount of time was taken up by improvising and demonstrating methods of locust control.

The six school gardens of the district, being situated on the coastal belt, have not been satisfactory owing to the difficulty of finding suitable garden sites.

TOLEDO DISTRICT.

34. *The Rice Station.* Field trials were continued along lines similar to those laid down in previous years. Five varieties have given consistently high yields. They are:

No. 79
D 114
No. 78
Lead, and
Demerera Creole.

35. *The Rice Mills, Punta Gorda.* Milling was carried out during three periods, totalling 58 days of milling. 239,819 lb. padi were milled giving 142,846 lb. milled rice. This is equivalent to a recovery of 59.6%, which is an improvement on previous years. Losses from shrinkage of padi during storage amounted to 24,115 lb. being 7.0% of the total stored. During 1941, 507,453 lb. of padi was purchased.

36. *Extension Work.* The rice demonstration plot at the dump on the Punta Gorda-San Antonio road was maintained and served as a useful demonstration of the continuous cultivation of rice.

An additional 22 permits to occupy land in the rice reserves were issued and four were cancelled. The total issued up to the end of 1941 was 89 permits. On the whole the system has justified itself as most permit holders have observed the terms of occupancy. Loans amounting to \$1,013.50 were issued to 46 growers and \$803 was repaid at the end of the year. Some 18,070 lb. of seed padi was distributed on loan to growers.

37. *Improvement of Village Pigs.* Half-bred Berkshire boars have now been supplied to six of the more important Indian villages.

BELIZE DISTRICT.

38. *The Belize Rice Mills and Drying Kilns.* Owing to the damage from locusts to the maize crop little corn was bought locally and a considerable quantity was imported. 74,002 lb. of maize were purchased locally, 93,184 lb. from Jamaica and 248,181 lb. from Puerto Barrios in Guatemala. The output of corn meal and grits increased to 47,627 lb. The drying kilns were run for 54 days and corn milling was carried out on 50 days.

A total of 18,166 lb. of bean seed was distributed to planters on loan and 19,454.5 lb. was disposed of to the Hurricane and Locust Relief Committee for planting up the communal farms under its control. The varieties of beans included Red Kidney beans, the produce of both Chile and U.S.A., local and Guatemalan dwarf black beans, Guatemalan red beans, and Pink beans obtained from both California and Colorado, and Black-eye peas from the U.S.A.

39. *Rice Milling, Belize.* 139,947 lb. padi was milled and 87,261 lb. of clean rice was produced in 53 days of milling. This is equivalent to a recovery of 72.3% by weight. During 1941, 46,403 lb. padi was purchased. The storage losses amounted to 8,389 lb. or 5.3% of total amount stored. 7,765 lb. padi was distributed for seed.

40. *Extension Work.* The Belize River area was visited on several occasions and talks given in the evening at the various school buildings on the enecessity of food production, which had a result in increased areas sown with maize and rice. It was unfortunate that such increase in food production should have been so badly set back firstly by the locusts and secondly by the tail-end of the Stann Creek hurricane. Aid was given at all populous centres along the Belize River to control and destroy wee-wee ants. Instruction was given in rice harvesting, and planting material was distributed free and on loan.

The school gardens were visited and talks given when the touring officer was able to fit in time with his other duties.

CAYO DISTRICT.

41. *The Demonstration Farm.* The ten-acre demonstration farm was continued during 1941 but suffered badly from the ravages of locusts. There was a considerable interest taken in cattle ploughing and both men and cattle were sent to the holding for training. Seven persons made use of the farm cattle on the payment of \$1.00 per day and the wage of the ploughman for ploughing small plots of land. As a result an order for seven light ploughs was placed with a local commission agent.

42. *Extension Work.* At five centres: Bullet Tree Falls, Arenal, San Antonio, Macaw Bank and Fowl Cock, the milperoes were sufficiently interested to lay out plots of land close to their villages in order to practice rotational cropping and the use of the hoe. One valuable lesson learnt from concentrating their cropping near the village instead of in widely scattered milpas was the greater ease afforded in protecting their crops from locusts.

In certain villages the school gardens were combined with the village plots. Demonstrations are also given on penning pigs.

Section IV.

LEGISLATION.

43. The following legislation was enacted during the year: Exportation of Fruit (Grapefruit, Oranges and Tangerines) (Amendment) Regulations, 1941 (Statutory Rules & Orders, No. 43 of 1941). The amendment was necessary to bring the Colony's regulations into line with those of Jamaica. Plant Protection Ordinance, 1941, (Ordinance No. 15 of 1941). The Plant Protection Ordinance, Chapter 71 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, as amended by the Plant Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1928, (No. 21 of 1928), was repealed and the new ordinance substituted in order to bring the Colony's

Plant Protection Ordinance into line with the Plant Protection Ordinances of the British West Indian Dependencies.

J. F. WARD,

Agricultural Officer.

Table I.

IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS, 1941.

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Cattle (No.)	839	\$ 23,259
Butter (Cwt.)	653	22,094
Butter Substitutes (Cwt.)	1,858	23,957
Cheese (Cwt.)	845	21,890
Rice (Cwt.)	23,579	77,060
Flour, Wheaten (Bags of 196 lb.).....	45,224	189,579
Beans and Peas (Cwt.)	7,414	35,547
Farinaceous Preparations (Cwt.)	1,334	14,431
Lard and Loose Substitutes (Cwt.)	6,674	76,859
Beef in barrels (Cwt.)	872	11,675
Pork various (in barrels) (Cwt.)	2,008	24,008
Milk, Condensed and Unsweetened (Cwt.)	697	9,025
Onions (Cwt.)	2,869	11,490
Irish Potatoes (Cwt.)	3,444	9,331
Eggs (Doz.)	2,526	640
Pigs	48	326
Corn (Cwt.)	9,687	18,162
TOTAL		\$729,689

TABLE NO. 2.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE: EXPORTS 1941.

PRODUCE	Destination	Quantity	Value \$	% by value of all Agric. Produce	% by value of all Pro- ducts 1941
Coconuts (Nos.)	U.S.A.	2,429,508	58,326		
	Canada	15,000	230		
	Total	2,444,508	58,556	23.46	3.32
Copra (lb.)	Mexico	46,750	1,222		
	Colombia S.A.	200,000	7,200		
	Total	246,750	8,422	3.42	.48
Bananas (bunches)	U.S.A.	337,499	122,153	48.81	6.92
	Total	337,499	122,153	48.81	6.92
Plantains (Nos.)	U.S.A.	157,597	1,358	.54	.08
	Total	157,597	1,358	.54	.08
Grapefruit (Fresh) (Cwt.)	Canada	3,786	6,625		
	Bermuda	215 $\frac{3}{4}$	377		
	Mexico	148	280		
	Total	4,149 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,282	2.92	.41
Grapefruit (Canned) (Cwt.)	Bermuda	116	519		
	U.K.	14	56		
	Total	130	575	.23	.03
Grapefruit Juice (Cwt.)	U.K.	5,577	14,240		
	Canada	179	756		
	Bermuda	462 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,986		
	Total	6,218 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,982	6.80	.96
Oranges Fresh (Cwt.)	Bermuda	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	44		
	Mexico	993	1,410		
	Total	1,018 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,454	.58	.08
Orange Juice (Lb)	U.K.	441 $\frac{1}{2}$	918	.37	.05
	Total	441 $\frac{1}{2}$	918	.37	.05
Lemons (Cwt)	Bermuda	7	12	—	—
	Total	7	12	—	—
Lemons Juice (Lb)	U.K.	3,595	68	—	—
	Total	3,595	68	—	—
Other Agricultural Products:					
Arrowroot, Macaroni Starch					
& Sago (lb.)	..	1,902	184	.07	.01
Poultry (No.)	..	2,681	990	.31	.06
Eggs (doz.)	..	2,815	749	.30	.04
Corn Flour (Lb)	..	300	12	—	—
Fresh Vegetables (Lb)	..	996	55	—	—
Pineapples (Lb.)	..	600	36	—	—
Sugar (tons)	..	366	24,760	9.92	1.41
Rum (Gals)	..	45	68	—	—
Candles Tallow (Lb)	..	1,940	264	.10	.01
Cocoa Raw	..	2,600	192	.07	.01
Coconut Oil (Lb)	..	2,929	209	.08	.01
Common Soap (Lb)	..	96,200	4,118	1.65	.23
Leather (Cwt.)	..	9	161	.06	—
Total Agricultural Produce		—	\$249,578		
Total Agricultural Produce				\$249,578	14.14%
Total Forest Produce				1,512,213	85.69%
Total Marine Produce				3,024	17%
All Produce				\$1,764,815	100.00%

